



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

not see that, having conquered the ancient masters of the Filipinos, we could not in the national conscience substitute another mastery. Our whole policy has been to bid the Filipino be a man. This is our experiment in the Far East, not in ten years can results be looked for.

We may be all wrong, but as yet we compare rather well with any British Raj who has earned the fanatic hatred of the dependent race. The writer of these lines has the less hesitation in this comment, has the less fear of the charge of American hifalutin, for the two reasons that he has intimate acquaintance with more than one British Raj, even in the region of the "Far East Revisited," and that he has had to bear the heat and burden of the administration of the affairs of an inferior race on the American plan. The idea of government by consent of the governed does not seem to have suggested itself to Mr. Angier as conditioning the American administration of the Philippines so fundamentally that the idea to us is intolerable of an American Raj. W. C.

Das heutige Neuseeland. Von Dr. Med. Max Hertz. 345 pp. Verlag v. Alfred Schall, Berlin, 1908. \$1.50.

The author does not inform us in what capacity he visited New Zealand. From the contents of his book, however, the larger part of which is given over to descriptions of excursions in pleasant company, and from the style which rarely rises above a purely conversational level, one may suspect him to have been one of the tourists who visit that island in increasing numbers. His records must not, therefore, be measured by scientific standards; but they constitute a very entertaining book which tells interestingly about the country, its native and colonial population, its social and legislative history, etc. For the more scientific parts, the author acknowledges his indebtedness to the respective authorities. On the whole, the book can be recommended to everybody who wishes to read about New Zealand without burdening himself with too much technical ballast. It is a pity that the majority of the pictures are rather poorly executed, and the lack of an index, which alone would prove that the book makes no claim to a scientific character, is a great obstacle to really profitable reading of it. M. K. G.

Amerika-Wanderungen eines Deutschen. Von Johannes Wilda. 3 vols., pp. viii and 367-339-391. Allg. Verein für deutsche Literatur, Berlin, 1906. M. 18.

There are not many books of travel which cover as large a territory as these three volumes of Dr. Wilda's. From Alaska to Cape Horn there is hardly a point of importance on the Pacific coast which he did not visit, and about which he does not report in an interesting and entertaining way. What gives the book a more than ephemeral value is, however, not so much the descriptions of the countries visited, although some of them are very fine, as the study in political geography which they represent. Not travelling as an actual explorer, the author does not intend to contribute to the geography proper of those countries, unless by an occasional discovery, such as the determination of the tributaries of the Sarapiquí River and its lagoons and lakes. His intention is rather to supply "food for the political understanding" of South American and Central American conditions. His characterizations of the various forms and results of government from the republic of Colombia to British Columbia, and again in the various states of South America, are striking illustrations of the different workings of republican institutions with different races and on different levels of civilisation, which might furnish food for thought also to politicians of more advanced countries.

The special object of the author, however, as the title of his book implies, was to study the political and commercial conditions and prospects of the Germans in the western hemisphere. He tells of many a lost opportunity, lost sometimes through lack of knowledge of actual conditions in the home offices, sometimes to lack of initiative, sometimes to lack of harmony among the German element abroad, and tries very hard to make his readers realize the necessity for Germany to hold her own on the western continents, not by political occupation, but by commercial penetration, because their central position between the two large oceans and the coasts of Europe and Asia will make the two Americas more and more the territory on which the large commercial prizes of the future will be won.

M. K. G.

La Hongrie au XX^{me} siècle. Étude économique et sociale. Par René Gonnard, professeur d'économie politique à l'université de Lyon. pp. xii-400. Paris, Libr. Armand Colin, 1908. 4 frs.

The author deplures, not without cause, that too little is known about Hungary abroad, and tries to give his readers a general picture of the agricultural, economic, and social conditions of that country by virtue of his personal observations and his study of original official documents of the Hungarian Ministry of Agriculture to which he had access. Incidentally, a large part of his book contains also geographical descriptions of the country itself which are real contributions to the *Länderkunde* of Europe. Hungary proper, or the country of the Magyars, is the political area of that name minus Transylvania and Croatia-Slavonia, which form geographical units by themselves by reason of their topographical as well as ethnological character. It is essentially the plain of the Danube and its tributaries, and may be subdivided into three, or rather four, smaller divisions: (1) the Mesopotamian region between the parallel courses of the Danube and Theiss rivers, the famous *Alföld*, an almost mathematical plain; (2 and 3) the higher plains east of the Theiss and west of the Danube, and (4) the hilly country north of these two rivers which gradually rises to the Tatra and Carpathian Mts. The *Alföld* is especially the heart of Hungary and the center of Magyar domination, and its landscape, with its grey or black soil, almost everywhere under cultivation, either as fields or pastures, its entire absence of rocks and pebbles even, and hence its bottomless roads where no bicycle or automobile has yet penetrated, its low houses of unbaked clay, its solitary lines of acacias, is a singular combination of greatness and monotony.

Nor do the silhouettes of the cities break the pervading impression of flatness, as even large ones like Szegedin, Kecskemét, etc., with from 60,000 to 100,000 inhabitants, are nothing but agglomerations of those low country houses, regular farmer cities, with no high buildings except the steeples of the churches and the domes of the synagogues. East of the Theiss the horizon is enlivened by occasional hills, and the country is intersected by rivers, tributaries of the Theiss, while the *Alföld* is practically streamless save for the two watercourses which bound it. This eastern plain is the country of cattle and horse breeding, with conditions quite similar to the American West. West of the Danube the country is still better watered, and especially rich in lakes; it is a country of fisheries and vineyards. The hilly district in the North is the least Magyar of the three, but rich in scenic beauty, and the home of the Tokay grape.

The opinion generally entertained abroad that the soil of Hungary is almost entirely monopolized by the large landowners is considerably exaggerated. No more than 12,000,000 hectares are taken up by the large estates, against 6,000,000